

REMARKS

Claim 51 has been amended to cite that "the complementary single strands are covalently linked via a first linker". Claim 51 has been further amended to cite that "the molecule part is covalently linked to the double-stranded oligonucleotide identifier via a second linker". In addition, the "wherein" clauses of claim 1 have been arranged in a more logical order.

We refer in particular to the disclosure on page 18, l. 1-9 for basis for citing that "the complementary single strands are covalently linked via a first linker":

"In one aspect of the invention, the template is covalently connected to the complementing template. The connection may be performed by covalently bonding the two hybridised strings to each other. In the alternatively, the template may at one end be designed with a hair pin loop to enable the ligation of the template end to an anti-codon. According to this aspect, the templated molecule will be linked to a double stranded template. The double stranded template may be an advantage because it is more stable allowing more versatile chemical reactions."

That the "the molecule part is covalently linked to the double-stranded oligonucleotide identifier via a second linker" is evident from the disclosure on page 14, l. 8-10 citing:

"The template molecule is connected with the template [...] via a covalent link."

The above generic disclosure provides basis for claiming that the complexes according to the invention comprise two separate covalent linkers: A first covalent linker connecting the complementary single strands; and a second covalent linker connecting the molecule part with the oligonucleotide

identifier.

A specific embodiment of the invention as claimed is illustrated in figure 19 and the appertaining figure legend on page 69-71. Figure 19 shows a double-stranded oligonucleotide identifier, wherein the single strands are covalently linked via a first linker being the single-stranded hairpin nucleotide structure connecting the two strands. The molecule part is attached via a second covalent linker to the double-stranded oligonucleotide identifier, cf. the bottom right hand corner of figure 19. That the two strands are in fact covalently linked is clear from the text of the figure legend p. 70, l. 5-6.

Applicant would like to stress that the specific embodiment of the invention illustrated in figure 19 should, however, not be construed as limiting for the invention as a whole, due to the generic disclosure of the invention referred to above.

The below cited passages provide further basis for claiming a covalent attachment of the molecule part via a second linker to the double-stranded oligonucleotide identifier. According to cited passages herein below, the molecule part can be covalently attached to the oligonucleotide identifier anywhere along the length of the either strand of the oligonucleotide identifier.

"It is essential for the invention that at least one linker is maintained in order to ensure the coupling of the templated molecule to the template which directed the synthesis thereof. In a final state of the production of the templated molecule the at least one linker emanating from a building block may be substituted by another entity securing the adherence of the template molecule to the template."
(p. 9, l. 19-25)

"The method according to the invention may, as a

further step, involve the transfer of the templated molecule to an anchorage point on the template, or a sequence complementing the template, to establish an effective chemical connection between the template and the templated molecule. An effective coupling of the templated molecule to the template or a sequence complementary to the template can be desirable to allow for denaturing enrichment conditions or denaturing post-templating modification of the manufactured molecule. The anchorage may involve the presence of a reactive group on the templated molecule and a reaction partner on the template, whereby the reaction between these reactive groups will establish a covalent link. Alternatively, the anchorage point may be present on a complementary sequence hybridised to the template." (p. 14, l. 21-32)

Basis for new claim 82 can be found on p. 23, l. 23- p. 24, l. 2.

Basis for new claim 83 can be found on p. 23, l. 29-31.

Basis for new claims 84-86 can be found on p. 23, l. 27.

Claims 1 and 52 are now dependent on 51.

Respectfully submitted,

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